(*b*) That Patels are not sufficiently educated and cannot therefore be safely expected to exercise Judicial powers.

(*c*) It would multiply cases of false *alibi*, as these proceedings can easily be tampered with.

(*d*) It would vest in the Patels a power which may, in many instances, be used to the prejudice of powerless people.

(*e*) It would give scope for more compulsion being brought to bear upon the poorer classes to render personal service.

It is desirable that the bill should be postponed until such time as duly qualified men are available to be Village Munsiffs. And it is also desirable as a preliminary step to the introduction of the measure that a standard of examination for Village Munsiffship should be prescribed and thrown open only to men of proved and undoubted moral character and respectability.

Mr. Rangaiengar (Land-holder from Krishnarajpet) in advocating the introduction of the proposed measure observed that raiyats and merchants asked for it, while Pleaders and Lawyers objected to it.

Mr. Venkatakrishnaiya suggested that if the bill does not become law, the Government should help in establishing Courts of Conciliation as in Norway.

Dewan's reply.—The subject is still before Government and no decision has been arrived at.

Mr. Nadig Sivappa, Land-holder and R. M. from Sorab and Mr. Srirangachar, Inamdar and R. M. from T. Narsipur.

Subject No. 13.

Compulsory Registration of leases up to 3 years.

Summary of discussion.—Leases for terms under one year are exempt from registration under Section 17 of the Indian Registration Act. It is requested that leases for longer periods but under 5 years may also be exempted; such leases should also be exempt for stamp duty. It was suggested by another R. M. that at least leases executed for periods up to a limit of 3 years, may be exempted from registration.

Dewan's reply.—Inexpedient.

Mr. Kanur Ramachandraiya, Land-holder from Yedahalli Sub-Taluk.

Subject No. 14.

Saguvali Chits to be granted before 1st July.

Summary of discussion.—Applicants for ordinary dry and wet lands are not granted permission to enter into occupation till the opening of the new official year, *i. e.*, 1st July, by which time the monsoon will have set in and be approaching its climax, and long before which the lands should have been

ploughed and planted. Perhaps in the Maidan parts a minor-second season's crop might be taken out of such land even if it were granted in July. But this is not possible in the Malnad. Therefore possession of the land with permission to enter upon it and cultivate it should be given in April, but the assessment must be payable for and from the year beginning with 1st July ensuing.

Mr. Rama Rao *bin* Balaji Rao (Land-holder from Shikarpur Taluk) stated that such a custom was in force in the Shikarpur Taluk before the Survey Settlement and even for sometime after it, so that land required for being planted with castor-oil seeds in the ensuing year used to be granted in order that it might be ploughed and prepared before the beginning of the ensuing year. If it had been given out for grazing purposes, the consent of the lessee would be taken in such cases. In the Shikarpur Taluk, possession was required in the month of Asvija (October) for ploughing and preparing the land for the Ayn crop of the ensuing year. One crop was reaped in Kartika or Margasira (November-December) and the other crop was reaped in Chaitra or Vaisakha (March-April).

Mr. Oochangi Narasimhaiya (Shanbhog from Manjarabad Taluk) suggested that applications for lands for the current year should be limited to December and that applications received from January should be regarded as applications for the ensuing year and entered in the Darkhast Register, and permissions to enter into occupation granted at once but with effect from the ensuing year. If the close of the year be awaited, the cultivating season will have passed and raiyats will be liable to pay kandayam for uncultivated lands.

A similar representation was made from Tumkur District also.

Dewan's reply.—Some rule will be laid down on this subject after ascertaining the requirements of the different parts of the country.

Subject No. 15. Status and Jurisdiction of Munsiffs.

Mr. Patre Rudrappa (Money-lender from Birur Municipality) and other Representative Members from Shimoga, Chitaldroog and Hassan Districts.

The pecuniary Jurisdiction of Munsiffs should be raised to Rs. 3,000 to save parties the trouble of going long distances to the District Judge's Court in a large number of comparatively trivial cases.

Munsiffs should also be empowered to issue heirship certificates.

The pay of the last grade Munsiff should be raised to Rs. 200. The present pay (Rs 150) is not sufficient to